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ARTHUR SILVER MORTON



—From a photograph by D. S. Rawson

ARTHUR SILVER MORTON

M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

*Professor of History and Librarian in the
University of Saskatchewan*

1914-1940

LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP
OF CANADA

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
SASKATOON

1943



Prefatory Note

PROFESSOR MORTON has long avoided personal publicity in *Who's Who* and similar publications, but he must now permit a public statement of his life and work, when public recognition is being given to the services which he has rendered as a teacher, historian, archivist and keeper of public records. The first of these recognitions came from the Theological College at Pine Hill, Halifax, where he began as a teacher in 1904, the year before Saskatchewan became a Province. The College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1922. The latest came from the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan which presented to Dr. Morton an Address commemorating what he has done for the Public Records of the North West Territories, signed by Premier Patterson and the members of the Executive Council. This Address was beautifully illuminated by Mr. Lee Grayson.

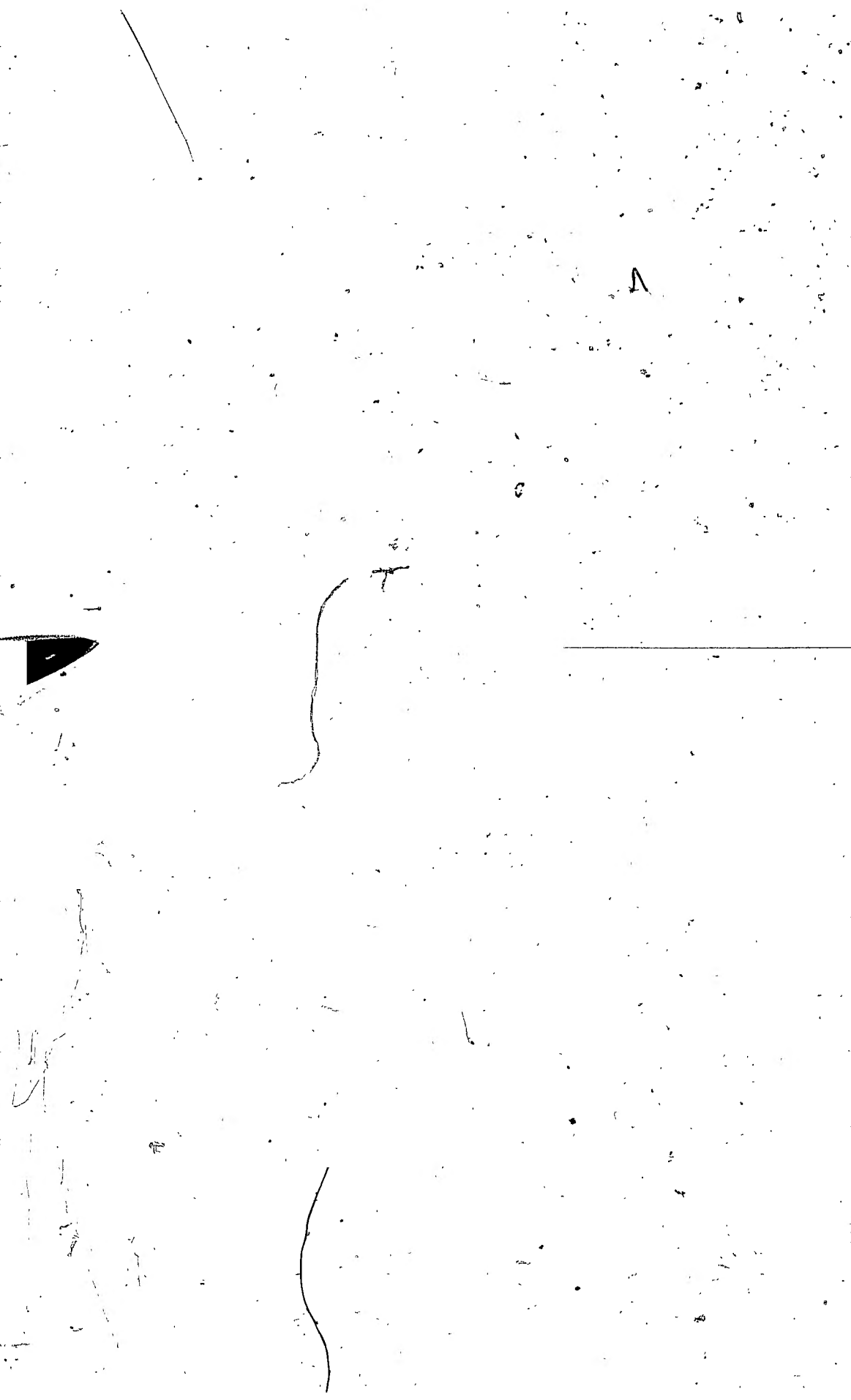
In 1941, the year after Dr. Morton's retirement from the active service of the University, the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Saskatchewan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and the Governors placed upon record a resolution expressing warm appreciation of the services which he has rendered to the University.

The same year, the President and Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada granted to Dr. Morton the highest gift which they can bestow upon an historian, the Tyrrell Gold Medal.

The students of the University, through the Morton Historical Association, the next year presented a portrait of him to the University Library, to which he had given devoted service for twenty-six years.

An account of the proceedings of the foregoing is now presented to the public, together with a biographical sketch, and a list of Dr. Morton's publications.

WALTER C. MURRAY,
President Emeritus.





J. D. A. Morton

MA (Edin.), FRSC, Professor Emeritus
of History, University of Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Morton :

W

O

the ~~Members~~ of the ~~Executive Council~~
personally and on behalf of the people
of Saskatchewan ask your acceptance
of Our Appreciation and thanks for
your splendid service as ~~President~~
and ~~Adjunct~~ ~~Professor~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~University~~
You have received from you an outstanding
contribution of enduring value in the
assembling of the ~~Historical Documents~~ of the
Canadian West. The scholarship, devotion
and thoroughness which you brought to your writings
and the organization of the ~~Saskatchewan~~ archives
have provided records of outstanding merit never

A Teacher, Historian and Friend you
won the esteem and gratitude of all ~~of~~
privileged to be associated with you during your nearly
thirty years with the ~~University of Saskatchewan~~.

We fervently hope that a kind Providence may
further endow you with many years of happiness.

H. J. Martin	Premier
M. Ulrich	H. F. Kinn
Public Health & Welfare Works Prov. Secretary	Natural Resources
R. M. Parker	O. Proctor
Municipal Affairs	Highways
W. Estey	Minister without Portfolio (On Active Service)
Attorney General	H. Williams
G. J. Tupper	Education
Agriculture	

Regina October 22nd. 1943.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST

By Mrs. J. R. BOTHWELL, *Legislative Librarian.*

(*Regina Leader-Post, September 14th, 1943*)

AN historian ought to be exact, sincere and impartial; free from passion; unbiased by interest, fear, resentment or affection; and faithful to Truth which is the mother of history, the preserver of great actions, the enemy of oblivion, the witness of the past, the director of the future.

These words of a great Englishman might well apply to the Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan, Dr. A. S. Morton, M.A. (Edin.), F.R.S.C., Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Saskatchewan, and himself a noted historical writer.

At a recent session of the legislature, in announcing the appointment of Dr. Morton as Provincial Archivist, Hon. J. W. Estey, Attorney General, paid tribute to his scholarship and to his unselfish devotion of his talents of research to the history of the West. Since then a committee on the public records of the Province of Saskatchewan has been formed, and for the care and organization of the more historical documents a sub-division of the provincial archives is being built up at the University in Saskatoon, called the Historical Public Records of the Province of Saskatchewan. It is expected that the Archives of Territorial times will be completely organized by the end of the year.

And now, in recognition of this action of the government and the university, and as a striking tribute of their appreciation of the contribution made by Dr. Morton to the accumulation and preservation of the history of the prairies, the Rockefeller Foundation of New York has granted \$15,000 to support this valuable work. A portion of the grant will be used to catalogue the very extensive collection of books and documents already gathered together by Dr. Morton.

The Royal Society of Canada, when presenting the Tyrrell Medal to him, paid tribute to his mastery of geographical detail, his biographical knowledge, and his acquaintance with the technique and processes of the human activities which have affected the West. From 1922 until 1933 he spent practically all his summers at some archives or another, but mostly at the Public Archives of Canada. In 1933 he went for his sabbatical year to the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, where he was given access to papers never before revealed to any research worker.

Dr. Morton has himself made a notable contribution to the publications on early pioneer life. Outstanding among them is his *History of the Canadian West*.

Under Western Skies, a series of pen-pictures of the Canadian West in the early fur-trading times, is a lighter, more popular contribution to this subject, with attractive illustrations.

To present-day students, however, his *History of Prairie Settlement* is of the highest value. This is one of the "Canadian Frontiers of Settlement" series edited by Dr. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University, who, in his foreword, declares that Professor Morton's

interpretation of this period will undoubtedly become standard. In this fresh and original account of the development of prairie settlement, he discloses some of the results of his extended and detailed researches in the history of the prairie region.

On Professor Morton's retirement from the university, all the tributes stressed the significance of his work as an historical scholar in connection with that of university lecturer, for his enthusiasm was an inspiration to his students. But perhaps to Dr. Morton, whose unassuming modesty is well known, the tribute he would most appreciate was that paid to the singular influence of his fine personal character and richly cultivated mind upon the students in his classes. These may well be the historians of the future, and as they use the material he so patiently and so skilfully collected, they also will pay homage to his integrity of mind and fidelity of purpose."

FROM THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

The Tyrrell Gold Medal

THE President and Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, meeting in Grant Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, May 20th, 1941, the President, Dr. R. C. Wallace in the chair, awarded the Tyrrell Medal to Professor Arthur Silver Morton, M.A., LL.D.

Professor Fred Landon, Librarian and Professor of History at the University of Western Ontario, in presenting Professor Morton for the award, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President:

I have the honour to present to you for the award of the Tyrrell Medal, Arthur S. Morton, Professor Emeritus of the University of Saskatchewan and Archivist of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Morton's earliest interest was in church and mediaeval history but for more than a score of years he has devoted himself to recording the development of the Canadian West. The breadth of this later interest is shown in his extensive studies, dealing not only with the period of the explorer and the fur-trader but concerned also with more modern days when the coming of the railways, the arrival of tens of thousands of settlers, and the cultivation of wheat has, within the lifetime of an ordinary man, transformed an area of imperial size.

In all of Dr. Morton's writings we are aware of his mastery of geographical detail, his biographical knowledge, and his acquaintance with the technique and processes of the human activities which have affected the West. He knows the prairies, the buffalo, and the Indians of the plains, and in his pages we are led to know them also. By his work in the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company he has thrown new light on the business methods and organization of that great company.

As joint author with Professor Chester Martin, the recipient in 1940 of this same honour, he produced in 1938 *The History of Prairie Settlement*, the second volume in the series *Canadian Frontiers of Settlement*. Here is set forth the story of settlement and agriculture on the prairies from fur-trading days until 1925. "A competent reviewer has said of this co-operative study that it may well stand, up to 1910 at least, as 'a task accomplished that need not be repeated.' Based upon sources of the most diverse character we are presented with a panorama of the new country, wheat farming, ranching, coal mining, irrigation of dry lands, frosts, dry and wet seasons, rust and grasshoppers—nothing appears to have been left out.

Almost concurrently with the volume just mentioned there appeared Dr. Morton's *History of the Canadian West to 1870-71* where in one volume we have the chief attempt that has yet been made to deal with the subject as a whole. No one could have written this book who did not know the geography of the country at first hand. Nor could it have been written save by one who could connect human action with geography and topography.

To all students of Canadian history it is a source of gratification that his own Province of Saskatchewan has entrusted him with the care and organization of its Archives. This official action will serve not only its main purpose but will also, we may expect, enable Dr. Morton to extend yet further the knowledge of the particular area of Canada upon which his studies have already thrown illumination.

Permit me to present to you Dr. Arthur S. Morton, teacher, scholar, archivist and historian."

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws

THE Chancellor and Senate, Mr. Justice MacKenzie, Chancellor, presiding, in Convocation assembled, May 9th, 1941, conferred upon Arthur Silver Morton, Emeritus Professor of History and Librarian, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, for distinguished contributions to the historical study of Western Canada.

Professor G. W. Simpson, head of the Department of History, in presenting Professor Morton for the honorary degree, spoke as follows:

"Doctor Morton might be described most briefly as a British imperialist, by birth, education and conviction. He was born in Trinidad, was educated in Edinburgh; he carried on research work in London and Ottawa, and for over a quarter of a century he has lived here on the plains of Western Canada.

Doctor Morton's early interest was in church history, and during the period of discussion which preceded Church Union in Canada, he published a timely volume called *The Way to Union* in which he emphasized the need for broad tolerance within the framework of the Christian faith. I need hardly say that this early interest has been maintained, and the lectures which he still gives in church history are alive with an enthusiasm and illumination which are communicated to his students.

For more than twenty years Doctor Morton has devoted himself with extraordinary concentration and faithfulness to the early history of Western Canada. He has pursued this study in no local or provincial spirit. The long, and sometimes lonely, trails which he followed with singular faithfulness and minute attention to detail that mark the great explorers, led eventually over prairie, stream, forest and ocean to the Mother Land, England. It was there in the heart of the Empire that Doctor Morton found the great animating principles of policy that shaped this as other parts of the imperial realm. To the exposition and illumination of British Empire, Doctor Morton has dedicated his academic life: Freedom within the law, justice according to the law, and tradition united with careful reform.

Doctor Morton's researches, which have wide recognition, have been published in part in his *History of the Canadian West to 1870*, and in other writings. I should like to say that he is still carrying on his work of archival arrangement and research, so I introduce to you, not an extinct scholar, but one in whom the fires of learning are still burning brightly.

Permit me to introduce to you Dr. Arthur S. Morton, a sympathetic teacher, a meticulous scholar and a devoted advocate of the British faith."

FROM THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the University, at a meeting held at the University, November 18, 1940, placed the following minute among its records:

"It was moved by Dr. Argue, seconded by Mr. Justice H. Y. Macdonald:

On the occasion of the retiral of Professor Arthur S. Morton from the Chair of History, the Board of Governors resolve to record their warm appreciation of his long continued services to this University. His continuous researches into the historical origins of life in the Canadian West, pursued with unremitting zeal and care, have made not only us, but generations to come, his debtors. Through his single-minded devotion to his work as an historian, he has traced, collected and preserved records that will continue to grow in value. The Board congratulate him especially on the completion and publication of his great work on *The History of the Canadian West*, and they rejoice at the fame which he has thereby attracted to the University.

For many years Professor Morton has acted in an honorary capacity as Librarian to the University with wisdom and devotion.

His great labours as an historical scholar have greatly enhanced his power as a University lecturer, in which occupation he has not only inspired students by his own enthusiasm for his subject, but he has also brought to bear upon their lives the singular influence of his fine personal character and richly cultivated mind."

THE MORTON HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The students of the University, through the Morton Historical Association, presented a portrait of Professor Morton, photographed by Professor D. S. Rawson, to the University Library. On behalf of the University Professor Lothian, the Librarian, accepted the portrait.

During the presentation, Miss Jean Murray, a former student and Assistant Professor of History, described some of Professor Morton's activities with and for the students.

"Dr. Morton realized the urgency of collecting and preserving material relating to the history of the prairies before it should be lost to the western provinces. He made an appeal for letters, diaries, account books, and documents of all kinds dealing with Canadian affairs but more particularly with the development of Western Canada. Through the Historical Association which he founded in 1917, Dr. Morton enlisted the aid of university students in this project.

A Museum Committee was organized also in connection with the Association for the purpose of locating and acquiring costumes, household articles, agricultural implements and other things illustrative of the life and customs of the peoples who had come to take their part in the development of the Canadian West. Later, historical associations were started in Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert and Battleford to gather material relating to local history and to encourage pioneers to record what they personally had seen and done. The harvest of Canadiana and the Museum collection you will find in the care of the University.

Study of the early history of the prairies led naturally to a tireless search for the sites of trading posts and to arrangements for their preservation. An amazing number of sites were located and explored. This part of Dr. Morton's work makes a fascinating story in itself.

The documentary material for a history of the West is to be found, in part, in the Public Archives of Canada and in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and British Columbia. Dr. Morton spent practically all of his summers in study in Winnipeg, Victoria and Ottawa. In 1933 he was admitted to the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, and after an initial year's work there he returned to continue his researches during three successive summers. The task of collecting documents involved countless hours of unrelenting toil. It required patience and perseverance in examining the files made available to him, judicious care in selecting material to be copied or photographed and, in many cases, the actual labour of copying by hand the letters, journals and photostats which could not otherwise be reproduced.

As a teacher Professor Morton has been very successful in arousing in others something of his own enthusiasm for history. His lectures in Ancient, Mediaeval, Renaissance and Reformation history, and in the history of the Canadian West were a delight to his students, to novice and specialist alike. In tutorial groups he stressed the study of original sources, and by this means he brought to life a procession of historical figures: Joan of Arc, Henry VIII, Erasmus, Louis XIV, Talon, La Verendrye, and a host of others. Is it any wonder that his students return to the study of these fields with affectionate recollection of their first introduction to them?

Students anxious to do postgraduate work were given every encouragement and assistance in obtaining scholarships. You will find Dr. Morton's students occupying chairs of history, political science, sociology, and public administration in the Universities of Manitoba, McMaster, Toronto, Chicago, St. Lawrence University, St. Thomas in Minnesota and, of course, the University of Saskatchewan. They do credit to Dr. Morton's training and they freely acknowledge their indebtedness to him.

Another way in which the historic sense was cultivated in us was through the medium of the Historical Association. Immigration policies, votes for women, the Irish problem, the future of the prairies. "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism," the Locarno Pact, Hitlerism, and numerous other topics were debated and discussed. Special lectures were sponsored for the student body at large. The speakers included many persons of distinction in public and in academic affairs. Attention was paid to the artistic, literary and musical ability of the newly arrived settlers from Europe; the Ukrainian, Hungarian and Scandinavian programs were deservedly popular. One of the highlights of the University year was the annual museum exhibit and tea. The prodigious labour of unpacking and setting up exhibits was done chiefly by Dr. Morton himself and it was he who always found something special to feature—a collection of Eskimo relics, a demonstration of pottery making, samples of pemmican, articles found on the site of a trader's fort, and an exact model of a Ukrainian thatched house, for example.

The outstanding event of the Association's year, though, was the pageant put on to commemorate some special anniversary. What an interesting list it makes: the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims; the 50th and 60th anniversaries of Confederation; the 60th anniversary of the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-West into the Confederation; the centennial celebrations of the Passing of the Great Reform Bill, the Freeing of Slaves in the British Empire, the Coronation of Queen Victoria; the 200th anniversary of the Presentation of No. 10 Downing Street to the Nation; the 150th anniversary of the Drafting of the Constitution of the United States; the 2000th anniversary of the Birth of the Emperor Augustus—this in conjunction with the Classical Club.

For these celebrations Dr. Morton acted as editor, author, director and stage manager. The centenary of the Passing of the Reform Bill stands out especially in one's memory. Dr. Morton dug out of Hansard the important speeches delivered on this question, abridged them and arranged them in such a way as to present a series of dramatic scenes which could not fail to impress on the audience the significance of the bill. Then came the business of casting, of finding costumes, of make-up, and of final presentation. The success of the pageants was attested by the large crowds of townsfolk and students who found their way to Convocation Hall.

These things are now a part of the tradition of the Historical Association and of the University. We are proud of them, and grateful for the kindly guidance of the founder and mentor of this Association, Dr. Morton. We therefore ask the Library to accept this copy of a photograph taken by Dr. Rawson, a happy likeness of Dr. Morton."

THE LIBRARY

PROFESSOR MORTON was appointed Librarian in 1914 and continued in office until 1940. In 1937 he became Keeper of Provincial Records and has now completed the Calendar with Index of the Public Records of the North West Territories up to 1905 when the Province of Saskatchewan was erected. He will continue the same treatment of the Public Records of the Province from 1905.

The Calendar consists of the arrangement of the records in chronological order with a brief synopsis of each document, sufficient to indicate the substance of the document with special attention to names, amounts, dates and significant matter. Having consulted the Index, the inquirer could turn to the Calendar and see if the statement there contains the required material and whether it is important enough to justify a demand for the production of the document for a thorough study and investigation. The Calendar of the North West documents to 1905 is running to over 2,000 typed pages.

Professor Morton has catalogued the documents in the Prairie Province Collection in the University Library. This is to be found in three volumes and does not include a list of the Adam Shortt Collection of Canadiana.

Professor Lothian who succeeded Professor Morton as Librarian has paid a gracious tribute to his predecessor:

"It was very fortunate for the University that Mr. Morton was persuaded to become Librarian. His acquirements of learning, his talents and training as an historian and archivist, his great gifts of character, were of immense service to the Library in the initial stages of its existence and throughout his long connection with it. Certain parts of the librarian's task, it is true, were made difficult for him by inadequate accommodation for both book-stock and students, and his sound judgment in purchasing was restricted in its effectiveness by an appropriation relatively meagre; the very modesty of the librarian contributed to prolong these handicaps, for he was the last person to be importunate in his demands. But in all the essentials of a Librarian's task, he was eminently successful. Here, for instance, to illustrate at once his acquisitiveness—in a good cause—and his industry, is a note prepared by him in October, 1941, of the manuscripts in the Library dealing with the West:

- 42 photostats of the earliest maps
- 127 account books
- 109 volumes and cases of documents and extracts of documents,
 - 4 folios, with about 131 statements by pioneers
 - 33 folios, with material about places and regions
 - 12 folios, of minutes of municipalities.

No one who takes the trouble to examine the Library's resources in this and related fields will be under any illusions as to the patient industry and perseverance of the Librarian over a long period of years. Or let him turn to the catalogue of the manuscript collections and he will find that not only has a great deal of material been acquired, but that a great deal of it has, at the expense of enormous labour, been calendared and indexed for the use of those who come after.

To turn from manuscripts to books and pamphlets. Mr. Morton has never had the funds to do very extensive buying, but what he has secured is excellent. The Adam Shortt Collection, which he was in part responsible for securing, is generally held to be one of the very best collections of Canadiana in its field, and the fact that it is in the University Library is already a factor in attracting benefactions from grant-providing corporations. Mr. Morton has himself been mainly responsible for instituting and continuing the very considerable Prairie Province Collection.

For many years the Library has suffered from lack of proper accommodation for the students, so that the task of initiating them into proper methods of study and of the use of the Library has been difficult. But no one could have been more considerate and generous in giving of his time to help the uninitiated than the Librarian, and many who were led by him into the use of the historical materials in the Library bear the imprint of his own rigorous and self-sacrificing scholarship.

Above all, Mr. Morton was never a mere keeper of books, concerned mainly about the physical conditions and conveniences of the Library. Keeper of books, indeed, a Librarian must to some extent be. But books are in essence spiritual things, and learning is in substance a spiritual pilgrimage. No one could have been less concerned about mundane library and academic affairs than Mr. Morton; no one could have more constantly assumed that the concern of the University (and of the Library) was with the mind and spirit. Official keeper of the University's books he may have been; more truly, unofficial keeper of its soul."

ARTHUR SILVER MORTON

Biographical Sketch

ARTHUR SILVER MORTON was born on May 16, 1870, at the village of Iere, Trinidad, British West Indies. His father was of Scottish descent, the family having settled at Anderson's Mountain near New Glasgow, Pictou County, Nova Scotia. They had come from Kilmaurs near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. His mother was Sarah Etter Silver, daughter of William Silver, merchant, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Rev. John Morton, on marrying, was settled in a congregation at Bridgewater, N.S. In a period of ill-health he was given a trip to Trinidad by a member of his church who sent ships with dried cod to the West Indies. There Mr. Morton saw nearly 100,000 Hindus brought from India to work on the sugar estates. On his return he advocated establishing a mission to them. When no one would volunteer, he offered himself. Both he and Mrs. Morton lived and laboured in the island all through their lives and are buried there.

Arthur Silver Morton began his education in a mission school but finally entered Queen's Royal College at Port of Spain, a boys' school maintained by the Government. From this he graduated in 1889 by passing the Senior Matriculation Examination of the University of Cambridge, England, with five honours. He was given a scholarship by the Government of the Island, which stood him in good stead for four of his six years of study at the University of Edinburgh. During this time he spent a summer in France perfecting his command of the language. At the University he took his M.A. degree, and after the usual course in theology, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, an honours degree.

The next summer was spent at the University of Berlin, studying church history under the famous Professor Harnack. He studied under him during a second summer a few years later.

In 1896 he came to Canada to enter his father's church. He was ordained by the Presbytery of St. John, N.B., and served in three charges in it—Shediac (with Scotch Settlement), Fairville (across the St. John River from St. John), and St. Stephen, Charlotte County. In 1904 and to 1907 he was lecturing in church history at the Presbyterian College in Halifax. Thereafter, he spent a number of years in research work at the British Museum, London, on the historical geography of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages and, in part, the Reformation. In 1912 he was brought out to Toronto to lecture in Knox College on church history, during the illness of the professor holding that chair. In 1914 he came to the University of Saskatchewan and gathered into his classes, among others, students in the two theological colleges, Emmanuel and St. Andrew's.

During the Great War he lectured to the public in various parts of the Province. The position of Professor of History in the State University seemed to dictate attention to the history of the Province. Through the Students' Historical Association which he founded, he was able to begin gathering the evidences of the history of the country.

This led to the establishment of the Museum. The documents bearing on the history of the Province and the History of the Prairie Provinces next absorbed his attention. An integral part of this was locating the sites of the fur-traders' forts. As the settlers usually worked the soil on the upper banks of the rivers and left the river bottoms in bush, a wonderful number of the remains of forts have been preserved, though some are now being ploughed under. Sites found are, among others, that of the Chevalier de la Corne's Fort St. Louis at the present A-la-Corne, 1753; Francois' post of 1768, at Nipawi; Joseph Frobisher's post north of Melfort; Peter Pond's post $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Prince Albert; all the posts on the South Saskatchewan and nearly all on the Assiniboine and the Qu'Appelle rivers.

Mr. Morton retired from the University in the spring of 1940 when he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He had served in minor offices in the Canadian Historical Association, but his real effort was put forth on papers which he gave before it. From 1922 until 1933 he spent practically all his summers at some archives or another, Winnipeg, Victoria, but mostly at the Public Archives of Canada. In 1933 he went for his sabbatical year to the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, and subsequently was there during three successive summers. During his visits to London he renewed his interest in the British Museum. He got an intimate knowledge of the organization of the Public Record Office through the kindness of Sir Hilary Jenkinson of that institution, who explained its problems to him.

Mr. Morton was elected a Member of the Royal Society of Canada in 1932, and was assiduous in presenting papers before the second section on subjects bearing on the history of the West. In 1941 the Royal Society recognized his work in history by conferring on him the J. B. Tyrrell Gold Medal.

At present Mr. Morton occupies himself in organizing the historical records of the Province of Saskatchewan, housed in the Historic Public Records Office under the shadow of the University.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

- The Way to Union, being a Study of the Principles of the Foundation and of the Historic Development of the Christian Church, as bearing on the Proposed Union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches in Canada.* Toronto: William Briggs, 1912. Pp. 284.
- John Morton of Trinidad, Pioneer Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the East Indians in the British West Indies.* Journals, Letters and Papers, edited by Sarah E. Morton, with the assistance of Arthur S. Morton. Toronto: Westminster Company, 1916. Pp. 491.
- Narratives of Saskatoon, by Men of the City.* Prepared by a Committee of the Historical Association of Saskatoon, edited by Arthur S. Morton. Saskatoon: The University Book Store, 1927. Pp. 96.
- The Journal of Duncan M'Gillivray of the North West Company at Fort George on the Saskatchewan, 1794-5.* With Introduction, Notes and Appendix by Arthur S. Morton. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1929. Pp. lxxviii, 79, 24, 6, with maps.
- The North West Company.* "Ryerson Canadian History Readers," edited by Lorne Pierce. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1930. Pp. 30.
- David Thompson.* "Ryerson Canadian History Readers," edited by Lorne Pierce. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1930. Pp. 30.
- Under Western Skies, being a Series of Pen-Pictures of the Canadian West in Early Fur Trade Times.* Toronto: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1937. Pp. 232.
- History of Prairie Settlement.* (Published in the same volume as Chester Martin's "Dominion Lands" Policy). "Canadian Frontiers of Settlement", edited by W. A. Mackintosh and W. L. G. Joerg. Vol. II. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1938. Pp. xiii-xviii, 186.
- A History of the Canadian West to 1870-71, being a History of Rupert's Land (the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory) and of the North West Territory (including the Pacific Slope).* London, Edinburgh, Toronto, New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1939. Pp. xiv, 987.
- The Life of Sir George Simpson.* Dent's, In the press.

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- Methodists and Presbyterian Scotland,* The University Magazine, Vol. XI, No. 2 (April, 1912), pp. 327-47.
- The Changing Map of Europe,* six articles in The Westminster, from January to June, 1916.
- La Verendrye: Commandant, Fur-Trader and Explorer,* Canadian Historical Review, Vol. IX, No. 3 (December, 1928), pp. 284-98.
- The Place of the Red River Settlement in the Plans of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1812-1825,* Canadian Historical Association Report for 1929, pp. 103-109.
- The Early History of Hudson Bay,* Review article on Documents relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay, edited by J. B. Tyrrell (Champlain Society, 1931), Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XII, No. 4 (December, 1931), pp. 412-28.
- The North West Company's Columbian Enterprise and David Thompson,* Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XVII, No. 3 (September, 1936), pp. 266-88. (Paper given before a joint meeting of the Canadian Historical Association and the Canadian Political Science Association).
- The Appeal of the North West Company to the British Government to Forestall John Jacob Astor's Columbian Enterprise, "Notes and Documents",* Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XVII, No. 3 (September, 1936), pp. 304-311.

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Forrest Oakes, Charles Boyer, Joseph Fulton and Peter Pangman in the North West, 1765-1793, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Third Series, Vol. XXXI (1937), Section 2, pp. 87-100.

The British Dominions, Canada—VII Saskatchewan, The Landmark, (London, England), Vol. XIX, No. 9 (September, 1937), pp. 1-6.

The British Dominions, Canada—VIII Alberta, The Landmark, (London, England), Vol. XIX, No. 10 (October, 1937), pp. 509-516.

Did Duncan McGillivray and David Thompson Cross the Rockies in 1801? Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XVIII, No. 2 (June, 1937), pp. 156-62.

The Business Methods and the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, Canadian Historical Association Report for 1938, pp. 134-44. (Paper given before a joint meeting of the Canadian Historical Association and the Canadian Political Science Association).

The Canada Jurisdiction Act (1803) and the North West, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Third Series, Vol. XXXII (1938), Section 2, pp. 121-37.

The New Nation, the Metis, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Third Series, Vol. XXXIII (1939), Section 2, pp. 137-45.

Five Fur Trade Posts on the Lower Qu'Appelle River, 1787-1819, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Third Series, Vol. XXXV (1941), Section 2, pp. 81-93.

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